Diso'rderly. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Confuſed; immethodical; without proper diſtribution.

Thoſe obſolete laws of Henry I. were but *diſorderly*, confuſed, and general things; rather caſes and ſhells of adminiſtration than inſtitutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and reſults of paſſions, are generally ſuch as naturally ariſe from thoſe *diſorderly* motions of our ſpirits. *Dryden.*

A *diſorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legiſlature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulneſs of his health and ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

They thought it the extremeſt of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and *diſorderly* people. *Bac. H.* VII.

He reproved them for their *diſorderly* aſſemblies, againſt the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

Diso'rderly. *adv.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly.

Naked ſavages fighting *diſorderly* with ſtones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and abſolutely be ſaid to war. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourſelves *diſorderly* among you. 2 *Theſſ.* iii.

Diso'rdinate. *adj.* [*diſ* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

Theſe not *diſordinate*, yet cauſeleſs ſuffer
The puniſhment of diſſolute days. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Diso'rdinately. *adv.* [from *diſordinate.*] Inordinately; viciouſly.

Diso'rientated. *adj.* [*diſ* and *orient.*] Turned from the Eaſt; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To Diso'wn. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *diſown*,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To abrogate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *diſowned* a ſpurious piece, they have diſputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad. *Dict.*

Dispa'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Lat.] The act of diſplaying; the act of ſpreading; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.

2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his ſottiſh conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *diſparage* and diſplace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thou durſt not thus *diſparage* glorious arms,
Which greateſt hero's have in battle worn,
Their ornament and ſafety. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1130.

They will defy
That which they love moſt tenderly;
Quarrel with mince'd pies, and *diſparage*
Their beſt and deareſt friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras*

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear *diſparaged*,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory and great bountihed. *Fai. Qu.*

His religion ſat eaſily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of thoſe forbidding appearances which ſometimes *diſparage* the actions of men ſincerely pious. *Atterbury's Serm.*

5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

Dispa'ragement. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]

1. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *diſparagement* to ſort themſelves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Cowel.*

You wrongfully do require Mopſa to ſo great a *diſparagement*, as to wed her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did ſtir great envy in the lords of the king's ſide, who counted her blood a *diſparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth againſt the dead his hand uprear,
His honour ſtains with rancour and deſpight,
And great *diſparagement* makes to his former might. *Fa. Qu.*

In a commonwealth much *diſparagement* is occaſioned, when able ſpirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *diſparagement* to philoſophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanv. Apol.*

Reaſon is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *diſparagement* to a ſtar that it is not a ſun. *South's Sermons.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *diſparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged.

Then *to* our age, when not to pleaſure bent,
This ſeems an honour, not *diſparagement*. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the ſtage; nor, without *diſparagement to* the author, could have ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

Dispa'rager. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*] One that diſgraces; one that treats with indignity.

Dispa'rates. *n. ſ.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Dispa'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the reſt of Job's familiars, the greateſt *diſparity* was but in years. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 47.

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can ſort, what harmony or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *diſparity*,
The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b* viii. *l.* 386.

There was as great a *diſparity* between the practical dictates of the underſtanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counſel and command. *South's Sermons.*

Men ought not to aſſociate and join themſelves together in the ſame office, under a *diſparity* of condition or profeſſion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members muſt preſide and direct, and others ſerve and obey; and a *diſparity* between theſe, in the outward condition, is neceſſary to keep ſeveral orders in mutual dependance on each other. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To Dispa'rk. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my ſigniories,
Diſpark'd my parks, and fell'd my foreſt woods. *Sh. R.* II.

2. To ſet at large without incloſure.

They were ſuppos'd
By narrow wits to be incloſ'd,
'Till his free muſe threw down the pale,
And did at once *diſpark* them all. *Waller.*

To Dispa'rt. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *part*; *departir*, French; *diſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break; to burſt; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring braſs,
But of more worthy ſubſtance framed was;
Doubly *diſparted*, it did lock and cloſe,
That when it locked, none might through it paſs. *Fai. Qu.*

On either ſide
Diſparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding ſurge the bars aſſail'd,
That ſcorn'd his indignation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The reſt to ſeveral places
Diſparted, and between ſpun out the air. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Diſparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful ſway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his oriſon, hears
Aghaſt, the voice of time *diſparting* tow'rs. *Dict.*

Dispa'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from paſſion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *diſpaſſion*, is called by the Scepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience. *Temple.*

Dispa'ssionate. *adj.* [from *diſ* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.

Wiſe and *diſpaſſionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very juſtly. *Clarend.*

To Dispe'l. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light *diſpels* the dark. *Milton.*

When the ſpirit brings light into our minds, it *diſpels* darkneſs: we ſee it, as we do that of the ſun at noon, and need not the twilight of reaſon to ſhew it. *Locke.*

Dispe'nce. *n. ſ.* [*deſpence*, Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *diſpence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long funnel thence
The ſmoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 9.

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now ſcarce able to *diſpend* the third part. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Dispe'nsary. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

To thee the lov'd *diſpenſ'ry* I reſign. *Garth.*

Dispensa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is conſtantly promoted, by a *diſpenſation* of water promiſcuouſly and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diſtribution of good and evil.

God delights in the miniſtries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the œconomy of heaven, and the *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *diſpenſations* to each private man. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall ſolve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *diſpenſations* clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from ſome law; a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden; an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

A *diſpenſation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

Dispensa'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

As her majeſty hath made them *diſpenſators* of her favour towards her people, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers of the ſame. *Bacon.*

Dispe'nsatory. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia.*

The deſcription of the ointment is found in the chymical *diſpenſatory*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

A whole *diſpenſatory* was little enough to meet with, and ſuffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *diſpenſatories*, one would think no diſeaſe incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*deſpenſer*, French.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute.

Thoſe now, that were *diſpenſ'd*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe to whom Chriſt has committed the *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muſes ſtand reſtor'd again
While you *diſpenſe* the laws and guide the ſtate. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *diſpenſe*,
To us, for mutual aid, celeſtial ſenſe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* Dispense *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow.

To ſave a brother's life,
Nature *diſpenſes with* the deed. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *diſpenſing with* oaths, abſolving ſubjects from allegiance, and curſing, or threatning to curſe, as long as their curſes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable miſchiefs? *Raleigh's Eſſ.*

Rules of words may be *diſpenſed with. Watts's Logick.*

4. *To* Dispense *with.* To clear from; to ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.

I could not *diſpenſe with* myſelf from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. *To* Dispense *with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from; to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent.

Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
Canſt thou *diſpenſe* with heav'n for ſuch an oath? *Sh. H.* VI.

Dispe'nse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Dispe'nser. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer.

The miniſters of that houſhold are the *diſpenſers* of that faith. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, who are the *diſpenſers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Dispe'ople. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Iriſh whom they baniſhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, ſeeing their lands ſo *diſpeopled* and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *diſpeople*, but deſtroy. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *diſpeopled* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Kings, furious and ſevere,
Who claim'd the ſkies, *diſpeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

Dispe'opler. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator; a waſter.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To Dispe'rge. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Latin.] To ſprinkle; to ſcatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts.

And I ſcattered them among the heathen, and they were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 19.

2. To diſſipate.

Soldiers, *diſperſe* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

Dispe'rsedly. *adv.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner; ſeparately.

The exquiſite wits of ſome few, peradventure, are able, *diſperſedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a ſentence, which may be more probably ſuſpected than eaſily cleared of errour. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 23.

Thoſe minerals are either found in grains, *diſperſedly* intermixed with the corpuſcles of earth or ſand, or elſe amaſſed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

Dispe'rsedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] The ſtate of being diſperſed; diſperſion.

Dispe'rseness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the *diſperſeneſs* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Dispe'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader.

Thoſe who are pleaſed with defamatory libels, ſo far as to approve the authors and *diſperſers* of them, are as guilty as if they had compoſed them. *Spectator*, N°. 454.

Dispe'rsion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.

2. The ſtate of being ſcattered.

Noah began from thence his *diſperſion*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

After ſo many *diſperſions*, and ſo many diviſions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourſelves, and the world too, if it pleaſes. *Pope.*

To Dispi'rit. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſpirit.*]

1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to ſtrike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo *diſpirited*, that he ſpoke but few words after he came upon the ſcaffold. *Clar.*

The providence of God ſtrikes not in with them, but daſhes, and even *diſpirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their deſigns heartleſs and ineffectual. *South's Sermons.*

Steady to my principles, and not *diſpirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Amidſt all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himſelf but a poor, weak, *diſpirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers, Sermon* 5.

2. To exhauſt the ſpirits; to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.

He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

Dispi'ritedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

To Displa'ce. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *place.*]

1. To put out of place; to place in another ſituation.

2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.

To *diſplace* any who are in, upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplac'd*, and thou ſhalt ſtrait ſucceed him. *Denh.*

A religion eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it. *South's Sermons.*

One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. To diſorder.

You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Displa'cency. *n. ſ* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; diſobligation.

2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.

The *diſplacencies* that he receives, by the conſequences of his exceſs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Dec. of Piety.*

To Displa'nt. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

All thoſe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Iriſh deſarts, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Plantations are amongſt ancient, primitive, and heroical works: when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure ſoil; that is, where people are not *diſplanted.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Displanta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſ* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garriſoned to reſiſt the Aſſyrians, whoſe *diſplantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſplier*, *deſployer*, French.]

1. To ſpread wide.

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